

List 'A' - Small Trees (3 gallon size)

Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus cerulea</i>
Cascara	<i>Rhamnus pershiana</i>
Douglas Black Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>
Indian Plum	<i>Oemlaria cerasiformis</i>
Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>
Red Elderberry	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>

List 'B' – Shrubs (1 gallon size)

Baldhip Rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>
Dull Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Pacific NineBark	<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>
Redtwig Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
Yellowtwig Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea 'Flaviramea'</i>

List 'C' - Forbs/Perennials/ Groundcovers (4" pot size)

Beach Strawberry	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>
Broadleaf Lupine	<i>Lupinus latifolius</i>
Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>
Common Rush	<i>Juncus effuses</i>
Deer Fern	<i>Blechnum spicant</i>
Dense Sedge	<i>Carex densa</i>
Douglas Spirea	<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>
Oregon Sunshine	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>
Riverbank Lupine	<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>
Slough Sedge	<i>Carex obnupta</i>
Spreading Rush	<i>Juncus patens</i>
Tufted Hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>

List 'D' - Large Trees:

<i>Deciduous (1-1/2" caliper trunk)</i>	
Big Leaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Oregon Ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>
Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>
Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>
White Alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>
<i>Evergreen (6' height minimum)</i>	
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>

List 'E' – Bulbs

Blue Eyed Grass	<i>Sysirinchium angustifolium</i>
Camas	<i>Camassia quamash</i>
Douglas Aster	<i>Aster subspicatus</i>
Harvest Brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea congesta</i>
Hookers Onion	<i>Allium acuminatum</i>
Oregon Iris	<i>Iris tenax</i>
Slim Leaf Onion	<i>Allium amplexans</i>

List 'F' - Seed Mix

Blue Wildrye	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>
Broadleaf Lupine	<i>Lupinus latifolius</i>
California Brome Grass	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>
Fireweed	<i>Epilobeum angustifolium</i>
Godetia	<i>Clarkia amoena</i>
Popcorn Flower	<i>Plagiobothrys stipitatus</i>
Riverbank Lupine	<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>
Tufted Hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>



Infiltration Planter



Flow Through Planter



Vegetated Infiltration Basin

Photos on this page courtesy of:
Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership www.lcrep.org



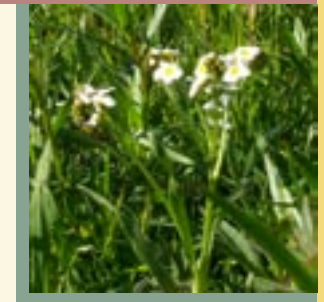
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PLANTING FOR STORMWATER QUALITY



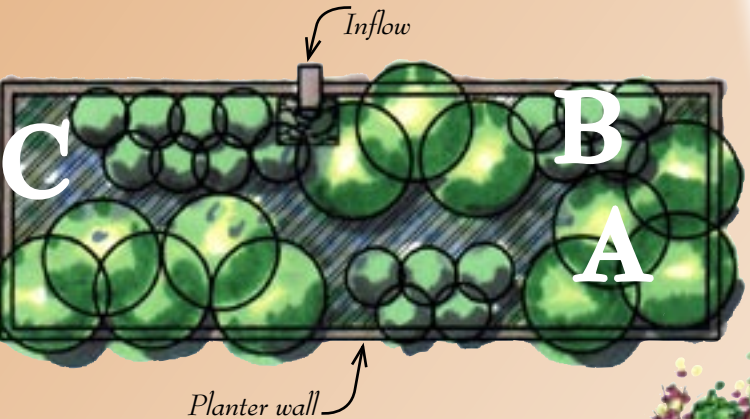
Stormwater Management Facility Types Plant lists on back

This brochure includes three ways to reduce and treat stormwater runoff at your residence or place of business using “green infrastructure” (a combination of constructed and natural design elements integrated together to form one stormwater system). What are the benefits of these facilities? Pollution reduction facilities capture and treat stormwater runoff from roofs and paved surfaces on-site before it enters the municipal stormwater system. Flow control facilities reduce the quantity of stormwater runoff entering the municipal stormwater system, and can also help with groundwater recharge. The city’s storm drainage system then carries lower volumes of cleaner stormwater ultimately to our streams and rivers.

When congress reauthorized the Clean Water Act in 1987, the City of Eugene adopted a more comprehensive stormwater management plan that incorporated flood control, water quality protection and natural resource protection. Capturing and treating stormwater on-site, and reducing stormwater volumes, are important steps to help protect and improve water quality in our waterways.

INFILTRATION PLANTER

An infiltration planter is a planter box filled with topsoil and gravel and planted with vegetation. The planter has an open bottom, allowing water to infiltrate into the ground. Storm water runoff from impervious surfaces is directed into the planter box, where the soil and plants filter the water before it drains into the surrounding soil. To size your planter, multiply sq. ft. of impervious surface by 0.07.



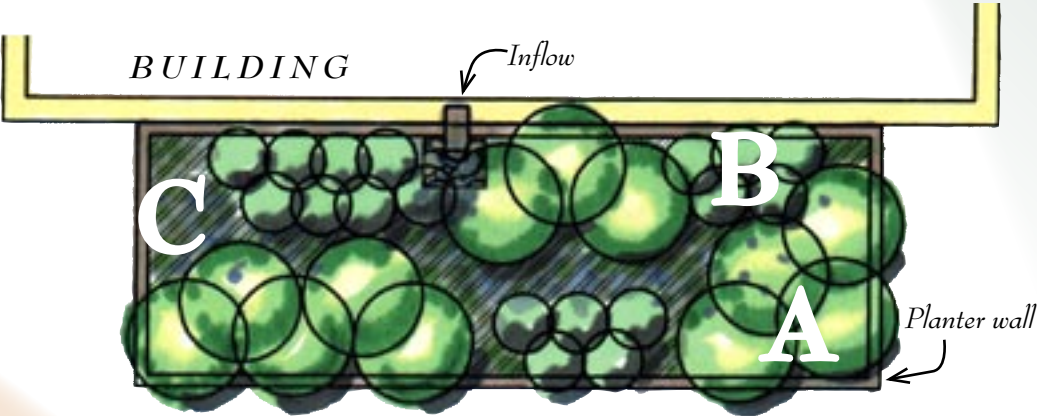
Planting Requirement
(for every 100 square feet of planter)

- 4 from List ‘A’
- 6 from List ‘B’
- 45 from List ‘C’

Add as many from lists E and F as desired

FLOW THROUGH PLANTER

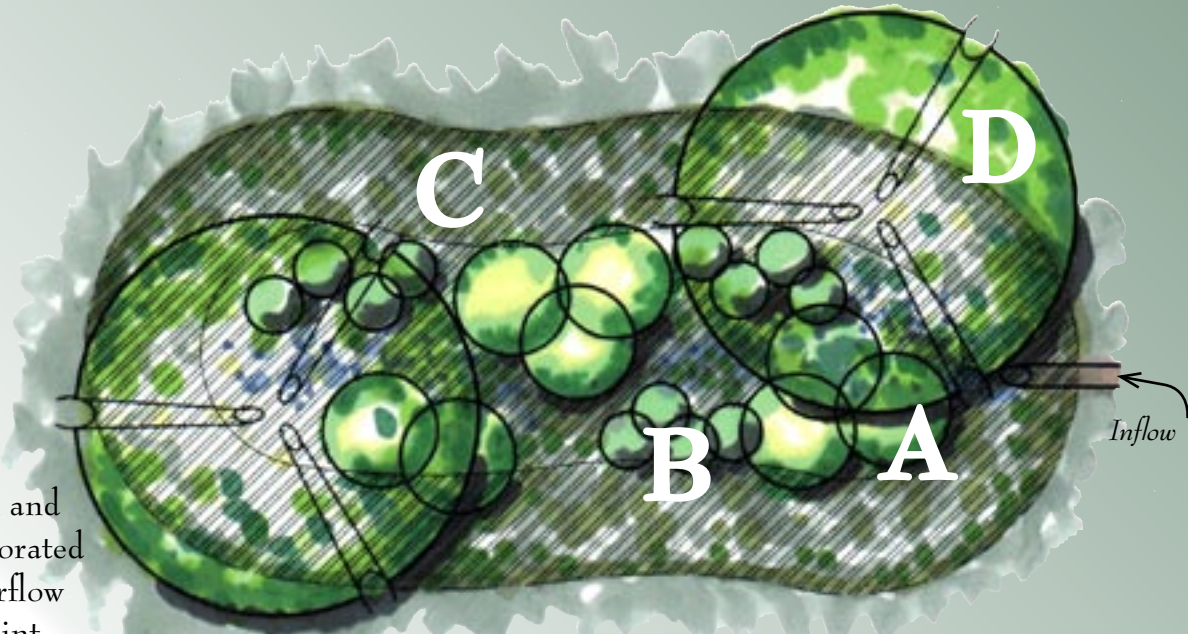
A flow through planter is a planter box filled with topsoil and gravel and planted with vegetation. The planter is completely sealed and a perforated collection pipe is placed under the soil and gravel along with an overflow pipe, and the storm water is directed to an acceptable destination point. This type of planter receives runoff from impervious surfaces where it is filtered and drains out very slowly over a long period of time. To size your planter, multiply sq. ft. of impervious surface by 0.07.



Planting Requirement
(for every 100 square feet of planter)

- 4 from List ‘A’
- 6 from List ‘B’
- 45 from List ‘C’

Add as many from lists E and F as desired



VEGETATED INFILTRATION BASIN

A vegetated infiltration basin is a vegetated surface facility that temporarily holds and infiltrates storm water into the ground. To size your planter, multiply sq. ft. of impervious surface by 0.11.



Planting Requirement
(for every 100 square feet of planter)

- 4 from List ‘A’
- 6 from List ‘B’
- 65 from List ‘C’
- 1 from List ‘D’

Add as many from lists E and F as desired